

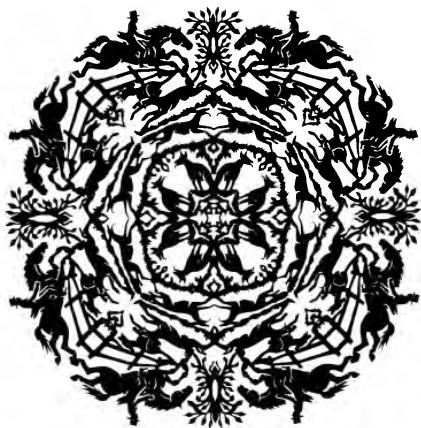
The Scottish Terrier

—AND—

The Irish Terrier.



JAMES E. GREEN.



JOHN A. SEAVERN



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THE SCOTTISH TERRIER

— AND —

THE IRISH TERRIER.



Their History, Characteristics and Development
to the present standard, etc.



Compiled and Published by

JAMES E. GREEN,

WEST MEDFORD,

MASS.



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PART I.

THE SCOTTISH TERRIER.

PREFACE.

THE compiler of this short essay on the Scottish Terrier has given nothing but what has been taken from well-known writers upon the breed. His intention has been to give their origin, their use as both house-dogs and field-workers, and, in a way, to answer the question so often asked, — What claim has the present dog seen at shows to be called a Scottish terrier? That he is of old descent seems clearly proven. They have remained longer in Scotland than the old Scotch terrier so well known in America twenty years ago. Captain Mackie, who made, some years ago, a trip through the Western Highlands, to gain information about these gamey little dogs from men who had them for work, says :

“ Knocking about amidst wild scenery, and among Gaelic-speaking folks, I have come across those who looked upon me as terrier daft ; others fancied I was a blackguard dog-tax collector ; while others reciprocated my liking for the wee dog, and gave me all the information they possessed. It is this information, along with what I have seen, that I

desire to convey to the reader. I cannot immortalize the 'die-hards,' as Sir Walter did the Dandies; but if I describe the types of terriers that I have seen, tell who they belong to, and what they are used for, I may be doing the breed a service."

These notes are compiled in the same spirit as Captain Mackie wrote his, and with the hope that one of the best little dogs will soon take the highest place among "the fancy," the lovers of true sport, and the general public, as his worth deserves.

SCOTIA'S TOWSY TYKE.

I ken the terrier o' the North,
I ken the towsy tyke;
Ye'll search fra Tweed to Sussex' shore,
But never find his like

For pluck and pith, and jaw and teeth,
And hair like heather coves,
Wi' body lang and low and strang,
At hame in cairns or knowes.

He'll face a foumert, draw a brock,
Kill rats and whiterits by the score;
He'll bang tod-lowrie frae his hole,
Or stay him at his door.

He'll range for days, and ne'er be tired,
O'er mountain, moor or fell;
Fair play, I'll back the brave wee chap
To fecht the de'il himsel'.

And yet beneath his rugged coat
A heart beats warm and true;
He'll help to herd the sheep and kye,
And mind the lammies, too.

Then see him at the ingle side,
With bairnies roond him lauchin':
Was ever dog sae pleased as he,
Sae fond o' fun and daffin'?

But gie's your hand, my Hielan' man,
Guid faith! we maunna sever;
Then, "Here's to Scotia's best o' dogs,
Oor towsy tyke for ever."

GORDON STABLES, M. D.

D. I. Thomson Gray writes in "The Dogs of Scotland":

"Towards the close of the famous Skye terrier controversy in English journals devoted to canine subjects and field sports, and when the editors of the various papers through which it was dragged refused to print any more letters on the subject, a fresh discussion arose on the 'Scotch' terrier. At first the letters attracted little attention beyond the small circle of those interested.

"Scottie's admirers, however, had adopted for their motto, 'Persevere and succeed,' and stuck doggedly to their purpose, and persistently kept writing, till they attracted attention. Although scant justice was often done them, and they were sometimes beaten off by editorial authority, they returned again and again to the charge, each time securing some little encouragement to renew their exertions. With such persistency did they pursue this line of action that it was said of them, 'they would, mite by mite, beg a cheese.' By and by the 'fanciers' of what they called the pure and unadulterated Skye joined the ranks, and the discussion became very warm. The writers were far from agreeing on the type, and indulged strongly in personalities, which gained for them the character of cantankerous grumbling, disputatious, fighting Scotsmen, who had nothing to show to prove what they wrote, but simply wrote from pure love of argument. To judge from these letters, these remarks were partly justified. The writers could not agree as to the type; one held that his dog was the correct type; another that his

dog was the only type and original 'Scotch' terrier, and so on. To the uninitiated it was quite impossible, from the multitude of different descriptions which were given, to say what a 'Scottish terrier' should be. Some were described as 'Scotch,' others as pure Skyes, and a third as Aberdeen terriers. . . .

"To the initiated, the whole matter was clear. The dog which the Scottish writers were trying to get established as the Scottish was the Highland or Cairn terrier,—the terrier of the Highlands of Scotland,—known in some parts as the short-coated Skye, a sub-division of which is the Aberdeen terrier.

"For years previous to the commencement of the 'dispute' in question, we had these terriers from Mr. McDonald, Dunvegan, Skye, and formed a high opinion of them. Our previous experience, however, would not allow us to call them the Scottish terrier, which, as recognized in the Lowlands of Scotland, was a leggier dog, more resembling the present type of Irish terrier. On this account, we objected at first to the name Scottish terrier being applied to them; and it was only after we found that the race of terriers described by old authors as the Scotch terrier was extinct *in Scotland* that we agreed to the Highland or Cairn terrier appropriating the name, as being the breed having the strongest claim to the title.

"We, however, hold that the race of terriers known for many years in the Lowlands of Scotland as the Scotch terrier is not extinct, but exists under the cognomen of Irish terriers. 'Stonehenge' was of the same opinion; for he refused at first to insert a description of these (Irish) terriers in his book, 'The Dogs of the British Islands,' as he believed they in no way differed from the old Scots terrier commonly met with in England in the early part of the present century, and about which no two seem to agree.

"'Stonehenge,' in his early works, describes the 'Scotch' terrier as closely resembling the English terrier in all but his coat, which is wiry and rough; and hence he is sometimes called the wire-haired terrier,—a name perhaps better suited to a dog which has long been naturalized in England, and whose origin is obscure enough.

"Beyond this difference in externals, there is little to be said distinctive of the one from the other,—the colors being the same, but white being more highly prized in the Southern variety, and black-and-tan, when more or less mixed with grey, so as to give the dog a pepper-and-salt appearance, being characteristic of the true Scotch terrier; but there are numberless varieties in size, and in shape and color."

Youatt confirms that the old Scots terrier was a leggy dog, by saying:

"There is reason to believe that this dog (the Scotch terrier) is far older than the English terrier. There are three varieties: First, the common Scotch terrier, twelve or thirteen inches high; his body muscular and compact; considerable breadth across the loins; the legs shorter and stouter than those of the English terriers. The head large in proportion to the size of the body; the muzzle small and pointed; strong marks of intelligence in the countenance; warm attachment to his master, and the evident devotion of every power to the fulfillment of his wishes. The hair is long and tough, and extending over the whole frame. In color they are black or fawn; the white, yellow or pied are always deficient in purity of blood.

"Another species has nearly the same conformation, but is covered with longer, more curly, and stouter hair,—the legs being apparently, but not actually, shorter. This kind of dog prevails in the greater part of the *Western Islands of Scotland*; and some of them, when the hair has obtained its full development, are much admired.

"A third species of terrier is of considerably larger bulk, and three or four inches taller than either of the others. The hair is shorter than that of the other breeds, and is hard and wiry."

An illustration of a drop-eared, leggy dog, with docked tail, and shaggy, curly coat, heads the article just quoted, which goes to show that, besides the Dandie and Skye, there

existed at that time a dog three or four inches taller than either of these, and with a short, hard, and wiry coat.

Brown, in "The Field Book," published in London, by Effingham Wilson, in 1833, says:

"There are two kinds of terriers,—the rough-haired Scotch and the smooth English.

"The Scotch terrier is certainly the purest in point of breed, and the English seems to have been produced by a cross from him. The Scotch terrier is generally low in stature, seldom more than twelve or fourteen inches in height, with a strong, muscular body, and short, stout legs; his ears small, and half-pricked; his head is rather large in proportion to the size of his body, and the muzzle considerably pointed; his scent is extremely acute, so that he can trace the footsteps of all other animals with certainty; he is generally of a sandy color or black. Dogs of these colors are certainly the most hardy, and more to be depended upon; when white or pied, it is a sure mark of the impurity of the breed. The hair of the terrier is long, matted, and hard, over almost every part of his body. His bite is extremely keen. There are three distinct varieties of the Scotch terrier, viz.: The one above described. Another, about the same size and form, but with hair much longer, and somewhat flowing, which gives his legs the appearance of being very short. This is the prevailing breed of the *Western Islands of Scotland*. The third variety is much larger than the former two, being generally from fifteen to eighteen inches in height, with the hair very hard and wiry, and much shorter than that of the others."

Mr. Hugh Dalzeil, a Scotchman, born in Kirkcudbridge-shire, and author of "British Dogs," writes, at the time when the dispute was going on, and before anything definite as to type had been agreed upon:

" The old hard and short-haired 'terry' of the West of Scotland, as I recollect him when a boy, was much nearer in shape to a

modern fox-terrier, but with shorter and rounder head; the color of their hard, wiry coat, mostly sandy; the face free from long hair, although some showing a beard; and the small ears, carried in most instances semi-erect, in some pricked. The true *old* Scotch terrier should be a stoutly-built dog, leggy in comparison with the Skye, Dandie or Aberdeen, varying in size, as all breeds little cared for do, but easily to be kept near to a standard of fifteen pounds to eighteen pounds, which I hold to be the most useful for a working 'varmint' dog, even if he is not wanted to go to ground.

"The *head* rather short, and the skull somewhat round; the jaws being strong, and also short, more or less bearded; a long, lean punishing jaw, as the phrase goes, is a modern feature in terriers of any variety, and the idea is often carried to great excess.

"The *eyes* bright and keen, piercing through short, shaggy hair.

"The *ears* small, covered with soft, short hair, semi-erect, falling over at the tip.

"The *neck* short and strong.

"The *chest* moderately deep; ribs strong, the back ones fairly developed; the back short as a fox-terrier's, with strong loins and good, muscular, square buttocks.

"The *legs* stout, well covered with hard hair; stifles only moderately bent; forelegs straight, all covered with hard, short hair; the feet compact, and hard in the sole, and the claws strong.

"The *tail*, if undocked, eight inches to ten inches long, bush-like, not fringed, the covering being hard hair.

"The prevailing *color* sandy; sometimes a dark grizzle; and I have occasionally seen them brindled.

"The *coat* hard and very dense, from one inch, or rather less than two inches, in length at the greatest.

"I give the above, written from memory, as a rough description of the Scotch terrier, as kept by my father, and such as were commonly met with in the West of Scotland some forty years ago."

Whinstone again quotes Myrick's "House Dogs and

Sporting Dogs," and says the following ludicrous description of a "Scotch" terrier is given :

"The Scotch terrier is a shorter-legged and generally a heavier dog than either of the preceding varieties [Bull, English, and Fox-terrier]. He is equally plucky and clever, but not so active; and from this, and his thicker coat, is not so serviceable in hunting rabbits. His *hair* is long and matted, and often soft and silky. His *color* is usually a rich black and tan, sometimes mixed with grey; it is impossible to look at his coat and color, and not suspect a cross with the collie.

"In height he is seldom over fourteen inches, but sometimes weighs more than sixteen or eighteen pounds. There are innumerable varieties of this breed. . . ."

"We have quoted these authors. — we cannot say authorities, after Myrick's description, — to show that the old Scottish terrier was a leggy dog; but we do not lean entirely on them for support, knowing how unsicker some of their foundations are, but from what we have seen with our own eyes, and what we have heard from the lips of old sportsmen and game-keepers who knew this breed in all its beauty.

"The usual color of the old Scottish terrier was *sandy*. No other word is so expressive of the color, and will be readily understood by all Scotsmen. There were other colors, such as grizzle and brindle; sandy was the popular one. They were not bred for 'fancy,' but for work; consequently the carriage of ears, and other little 'points of beauty,' so greatly insisted upon by 'fanciers,' were ignored, and only the sterling qualities of the animal prized. If he could kill rats, draw a badger, and face a cat without flinching, he was termed a terrier; if not, he was a 'guid-for-naething, useless brute,' looked upon with contempt and disgust, and often, I am sorry to say, kicked for his cowardice. That was before the days of dog-shows, and when the worth of a dog was according to the abilities he displayed at his work,—that of the terriers being the extinction of vermin. With the extinction of such vermin as the wild-cat, brocks (badgers), etc., in the Lowlands of Scotland, the old race of terriers gradually died out. Being leggy, they were not so well

suiting for hunting cairns, or going to ground after vermin, as the Highland terrier, and consequently were seldom met with out of the Lowlands. While possessing all the good qualities of terriers generally, their one great distinguishing character was their undying affection for their master. . . .

“The breed is now extinct in Scotland. Some years ago we endeavored to ascertain whether any of the old breed were still extant; but we only came across two very old dogs, one of which was blind. Both have since joined their predecessors. Those who take an interest in the old breed, may find their counterpart in the Irish terrier, which is very highly spoken of as a sportsman’s dog and companion.”

Previous to 1879, the type of terrier now recognized as the Scottish terrier was comparatively unknown. This is not surprising, when we recollect that they were in the hands of sportsmen, fox-hunters, game-keepers and crofters living in remote parts of the Highlands and islands of Scotland, far removed from the influence of dog shows, and having little communication with the world. Many families in the Highlands seem to have had a strain of their own, of which they were proud on account of their gameness and pluck. This breed was first made prominent and popular over the border by Messrs. Ludlow and Blomfield, in 1883.

Mr. Rawdon B. Lee says, in his book, “Modern Dogs” (Terriers), Chap. XI.:

“From what I have been told, and from what I have read, I believe that this little dog is the oldest variety of the canine race indigenous to North Britain, although but a comparatively recent introduction across the border and into fashionable society,—at any rate, under his present name.

“For generations he had been a popular dog in the Highlands, where, strangely enough, he was always known as the Skye terrier.

although he is so different from the long-coated, unsporting-like looking creature with which that name is now associated. . . .

“Our little friend has, perhaps, been rather unfortunate so far as nomenclature is concerned; for, after being called a Skye terrier, he became known as the Scotch terrier, the Scots terrier, and the Highland terrier; then others dubbed him the cairn terrier and the die-hard; whilst another move was made to give him the distinguishing appellation of Aberdeen terrier. Now he has been thoroughly wound up, and I suppose to suit those persons of tee-total proclivities who connected the word ‘Scotch’ with the national liquor called whiskey, has developed into the Scottish terrier. As such he is known in the Stud Books, and is acknowledged as of that name by the leading Scotch, or Scottish, authorities on the variety. Well, he is a game, smart, perky little terrier, and I do not think that his general excellence and desirability as a companion are likely to suffer from the evolutions his name has undergone. Years ago, before dog-shows were invented, any cross-bred creature was called a Scotch terrier, especially if he appeared to stand rather higher on the legs than the ordinary terrier; if he were on short legs, he was an ‘otter terrier.’

“Of the original Scottish terriers, some there were with semi-erect ears; others with prick ears.

“The prick ears are acknowledged now as the more fashionable, though I fancy years ago the semi-prick ear was the more common. However, the fact must not be overlooked that, as puppies, the ears are usually carried thrown back or forwards, — some even not attaining the correct and erect position until six or eight months old. The hard, crisp coat, too, does not always appear until the puppy is casting its first set of teeth; and this hard coat is a *sine qua non*, and no prize ought to be given to any Scottish terrier unless the coat is thoroughly hard and strong, and crisp and close, — it is the hard-haired Scottish terrier, a fact which some judges have sadly overlooked. Another defect, too, common and often overlooked, is to be found in the bat-like ears, with round tips, which some breeders consider to point to a cross with an impure strain. However, they are very unsightly, and

ought to act as a very severe handicap on dogs possessing such aural appendages."

"The Scottish terrier, in character and disposition, is charming; as a companion, most sensible and pleasant. He has no unpleasant smell from his coat, nor does he carry so much dirt into the house from the streets of the town and from country lanes as a terrier lower on the legs. Another advantage he possesses is, that he is not so quarrelsome with other dogs as many terriers are.

"He will fight, and punish freely, too, when he is attacked and really has to defend himself; but the few that I have owned were slow to set about it. But when they did! I never saw such little dogs with such big teeth, and which could make such big holes in the legs and ears of a bigger opponent."

They will go to water well, and to ground likewise. In fact, are bred to do all kinds of hard work both above and underground.

Mr. Thomson Gray says, in "Dogs of Scotland":

"The greatest difficulty is to get straight legs and ears tight up.

"My idea of a first-class specimen is a very game, hardy-looking terrier, stoutly built, with great bone and substance; deep in chest and back rib, straight back, powerful quarters, on short, muscular legs; and exhibiting, in a marked degree, a great combination of strength and activity. Terriers built on such lines are very active in their movements; and for going a distance, or taking a standing leap, I do not believe there is any short-legged breed of terrier can equal them.

"The coat should be one and one-half inches long, thick, dense, lying close, and very hard, with plenty of soft under coat; tail straight, carried well up, well covered with hair, but not bushy; the ears should be as small and as sharp-pointed as possible, well carried forward, and giving the dog a 'varmint' appearance. The skull should not be too narrow, being in proportion to the terribly powerful jaw, but must be narrow between the ears, these being carried well up. If carried

sluggishly, they spoil the appearance of the dog's head. The eyes should be small and deep-set; muzzle long and tapering, and, as already stated, very powerful; teeth extra large for size of dog, and level."

"The Scottish terrier can be steel or iron gray, brindle or grizzled, black or sandy and wheaten. The black-brindle seems to be the most fashionable; but the dark brindles are not seen as clearly in the dark as are lighter colors. White markings are most objectionable; but still, some of the best working dogs of this breed have been marked with white. Dogs should be of seventeen pounds to eighteen pounds, and bitches of fifteen pounds to sixteen pounds in weight. There has been a great cry, of late, in regard to straightening the legs of these terriers.

Mr. Thomson Gray says, in regard to this:

"While I am in favor of having the legs as straight as possible, I would not sacrifice bone and muscle to get this point, or make it a *sine qua non* in judging, as most, if not all, of the best terriers of this breed are a little bent, and any really straight-legged specimens I have seen have been deficient in bone, inclined to be leggy and shelly in build. Now, it must be kept in mind that the Scottish terrier is, first of all, a compact, firmly-built terrier, showing extraordinary strength for his size; and to lose these attributes is to lose the strongest points in the breed. Straight legs may be made a fad as much as any other point, and fanciers are apt to run on one point to the detriment of the rest, thus spoiling the even *balance* of the whole dog."

H. J. Ludlow, one of the oldest admirers of this breed, and also, we might say, champion in regard to straight fore-legs, gives this description of the Scottish terrier, in the catalogue of the dog show held in Toronto, Canada, September, 1893:

"Head long, with very powerful jaw; eyes small, keen, and dark in color; ears prick, set close together, and carried well up; neck short and muscular. Body fairly short, well-ribbed back, with plenty of bone;

upper coat very hard, and not too long; under coat shorter and softer. The *tout ensemble* should convey universal strength and activity, but with no approach to racing lines."

"During the 'straight-legged' war, a well-known scientist at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, on being asked his opinion as to the crooked legs now found on many varieties of the dog, said: 'The outward curve of the fore limbs (and I suppose of the Scottish terrier, although I do not know them so well,) is an inherited deformity, unlike anything in nature.'"

Mr. Ludlow writes :

"I take it that if Nature thought bent fore-legs were a necessary formation for animals that depend upon burrowing for their safety,—nay, for their very existence,—she would have produced the requisite curve in at least some of them. I am satisfied to have Nature for my guide in breeding; and so long as I produce terriers that have to follow and do to death these straight-legged diggers, I shall be content with the spades that I find she has supplied her creatures with, rather than run after the 'inherited deformities' that some prejudiced persons go rabid over. Looking at the question from a show point of view, there can be no doubt that a terrier with straight fore-legs is a more taking animal than one with crooked limbs; and, for that reason alone, Scottish terriers are, sooner or later, bound to be bred with fronts as straight as those of the animals they are taught to look upon as their hereditary foes."

The Scottish Terrier Club, established in 1889, has for its Secretary Mr. A. McBrayne Irvine, and there is also a Scottish Terrier Club for England,—the older establishment of the two,—of which Mr. H. J. Ludlow is Secretary. The description of the dog, issued by the former, is as follows :

"*Skull* (value 5)—Proportionately long, slightly domed, and covered with short, hard hair, about three-quarters of

an inch long, or less. It should not be quite flat, as there should be a sort of stop, or drop, between the eyes.

“*Muzzle* (value 5)—Very powerful; and gradually tapering towards the nose, which should always be black, and of good size. The *jaws* should be perfectly level, and the teeth square, though the nose projects somewhat over the mouth, which gives the impression of the upper jaw being longer than the under one.

“*Eyes* (value 5)—Set wide apart, of a dark brown or hazel color; small, piercing, very bright, and rather sunken.

“*Ears* (value 10)—Very small, prick or half-prick (the former is preferable), but never drop; they should also be sharp-pointed, and the hair on them should not be long, but velvety, and they should not be cut. The ears should be free from any fringe at the top.

“*Neck* (value 5)—Short, thick, and muscular, strongly set on sloping shoulders.

“*Chest* (value 5)—Broad in comparison to the size of the dog, and proportionately deep.

“*Body* (value 10)—Of moderate length, not so long as a Skye's, and rather flat-sided; but well ribbed up, and exceedingly strong in hind quarters.

“*Legs and feet* (value 10)—Both fore and hind legs should be short, and very heavy in bone, the former being straight or slightly bent, and well set on under the body, as the Scottish terrier should not be out at the elbows. The hocks should be bent, and the thighs very muscular; and the feet strong, small, and thickly covered with short hair,

the fore-feet being larger than the hind ones, and well let down on the ground.

“ *Tail* (value $2\frac{1}{2}$)—Which is never cut, should be about seven inches long; carried with a slight bend, and often gaily.

“ *Coat* (value 15)—Should be rather short (about two inches), intensely hard and wiry in texture, and very dense all over the body.

“ *Size* (value 10)—About sixteen pounds to eighteen pounds for a bitch, eighteen pounds to twenty pounds for a dog.

“ *Colors* (value $2\frac{1}{2}$) — Steel or iron grey, brindle or grizzled, black, sandy and wheaten. White markings are objectionable, and can only be allowed on the chest, and that to a small extent.

“ *General Appearance* (value 10)—The face should bear a very sharp, bright, and active expression, and the head should be carried up. The dog (owing to the shortness of his coat) should appear to be higher on the leg than he really is; but, at the same time, he should look compact, and possessed of great muscle in his hind-quarters. In fact, a Scottish terrier, though essentially a terrier, cannot be too powerfully put together. He should be from nine inches to twelve inches in height.

“ FAULTS.

“ *Muzzle* — Either under or over-hung.

“ *Eyes* — Large or light colored.

“ *Ears* — Large, round at the points or drop. It is also a fault if they are too heavily covered with hair.

"*Coat*—Any silkiness, wave, or tendency to curl is a serious blemish, as is also an open coat.

"*Size*—Specimens over eighteen pounds should not be encouraged.

SCALE OF POINTS.

	VALUE.		VALUE.
Skull	5	Legs and Feet	10
Muzzle	15	Tail	2½
Eyes	5	Coat	15
Ears	10	Size	10
Neck	5	Colors	2½
Chest	5	General Appearance	10
Body	15		
	50		50

Grand Total, 100."

Mr. Lee adds:

"I need scarcely say that the teeth must be large, powerful, and white; and being undershot, even in the slightest degree, should ensure disqualification. An overshot or pig-jawed mouth ought to be a severe handicap, and, if very pronounced, likewise disqualification."

The following is from an article or extract from "A Paper," published in England, headed "The Scotch Terrier," and written by Hugh Dalzeil. The whole of Mr. Dalzeil's article is not quoted, as the compiler of this short sketch of Scottish Terriers does not intend to give any especial strain or any particular kennel a boom:

"Scotland is prolific in terriers, and for the most part these are long-backed and short-legged dogs. Such are the Dandie Dinmont, the Skye, and the Aberdeen terrier, the last now merged in the class recognized at our shows as the Scotch terrier; but the old, hard and short-

haired 'terry' of the West of Scotland, as we recollect him when a boy, was much nearer in shape to a modern fox-terrier, though with a shorter and rounder head, the color of his hard, wiry coat mostly sandy, the face free from long hair, although some showing a beard, and the small ears carried in most instances semi-erect; in some, pricked.

"The descriptions given by those eminent writers, Youatt, Richardson, and 'Stonehenge,' are in practical agreement, and apply to the kind of terrier we have spoken of as within our own recollection. There has, however, been of late years a re-arrangement of classes of terriers, and it is the sorts that have come uppermost, and are now recognized by the several clubs and show authorities, with which we have to deal.

"The dogs now recognized as Scotch terriers are closely allied to the Skye terrier, and, by a number of gentlemen of Skye and the South-west Highlands, were at one time called Skye terriers. We suggested that, as they presented sufficiently distinctive characteristics, they might form a distinct class at our shows, under the name of 'Highland terriers.' The idea, but not the name, has been adopted; and, indeed, the name has given rise to some discussion. 'Cairn terrier' was suggested, but not generally adopted, and they have been called the 'Die-hards.'

"'Whinstone' insists on the breed being called the Scottish terrier. This seems to us to be a case of unnecessary hair-splitting. Under the words 'Scots' and 'Scottish,' Dr. Ogilvie refers those who consult this dictionary to 'Scotch,' which, he says, 'is the established word.' As long as we get Scotch collops from Scotch bullocks, and Scotch whiskey from Scotch barley, to aid the digestion of the collops, we may surely have Scotch terriers; and, at all events, the terrier under any name will bite as sore.

"Mr. J. Gordon Murray, in the first edition of 'British Dogs,' described three strains of these terriers, according to the localities in which they were reared, and, as will be seen, differing only in minor points. Of these he says:

"'The Mogstad Skyes were of a dark greyish color, with wiry hair from three inches to three and a half inches long, with body low but long, and measuring well in girth; legs stout and short, and well pro-

vided with very strong claws; the greater part prick-eared, and all of them excellent workers.

“The Drynocks are another very splendid breed of the original pure Skyes, closely resembling the common Scotch seal in color; short, wiry hair, with body of a medium size, a good deal like the Mogstads, and all of them first-rate workers.

“The Camusennaries are another famous breed of the very real and pure Skye terriers, and derive their name from a wild and mountainous tract of land in Skye, extending from Coirnisk on the west to the Spar Cave on the east. The breed was originally reared there by a Lieutenant Macmillan, long passed away; the whole of them short, wiry-haired, like the afore-named breeds; color almost always dark all over, middle part of hair in many instances grey, but again dark next the skin, no white on feet or chest; a thin, medium-sized prick ear, and very pointed; and in every third or fourth litter a reddish-yellow one.”

“Among Scotch fanciers Captain Mackie did a great deal towards improving the breed, though his first love was for a dog of a type not now recognized, namely, the long, low, bat-eared Skye form. He was a man of remarkable force and energy, and, as is often the case with such men, of a singularly frank and generous disposition. On the subject of this terrier he was an enthusiast, and undertook voyages among the Hebrides, and long and arduous journeys through the Western Highlands, collecting information, and purchasing the best specimens of the breed procurable, from the oldest known strains. The story of at least one of these journeys of discovery is excellently told in the ‘Dogs of Scotland,’ to which we refer readers for details. The result was, that Captain Mackie soon got together a kennel of these Highland terriers of acknowledged superiority.

“As companion dogs of the terrier tribe, the Die-hards possess qualities that recommend them to many. They are hardy and plucky, will stand any weather, and are good for any amount of sport. Disposed to be impetuous and self-willed, they often require more than ordinary care in training; but that is well repaid, for the material is good to work upon. Another advantage to many people is that, — the

coat being of a length and quality that does not long hold wet and dirt, — they can be allowed a place on the hearth-rug or door-mat; and those who want a dog, of whatever breed, to be really obedient, lovable, and well-behaved, cannot have the animal too much with them.

“With regard to the popularity of the Scotch terrier in this country, this is undoubted, and no better proof can be adduced than that afforded by their numbers at big canine gatherings of the present day. Take the late Kennel Club Show, at which Scottish terriers took sixth on the list in the matter of entries; while amongst the different breeds registered at Cleveland Row, during 1893, they occupy a similarly high position in the list. One has but to carry one’s mind back even a decade ago, to fully recognize the headway the compact little tyke has made in the fancy. Though in this respect, of course, not to be compared with the Fox-terrier and one or two other breeds that might be instanced, yet he has made a bold bid for the favor of the dog-fancying public; and the measure of success attained could hardly have been anticipated by even the dog’s warmest admirers.”

SCOTTIE’S WORK IN HIS NATIVE LAND.

Scattered throughout different mountainous parts of Scotland, there are immense cairns of stones, where the fox takes up his abode; and it is to drive Reynard from his retreat among these stones that the terriers are employed.

In olden times, each district had its tod-hunter, and, as will be seen from Captain Mackie’s interesting notes (“Dogs

of Scotland," Whinstone), that functionary still exists in different parts of the Highlands.

The following graphic description of the tod-hunter and his gang, with their *modus operandi*, was given by a correspondent in a letter to the "Fanciers' Gazette":

"In many districts of Elgin, Aberdeen, and Naim, foxes were a great scourge. Lambs, sheep, and poultry, were frequently taken by them in open day, and I have known as many as twenty lambs slaughtered in one night. I can remember being in a certain church, where, after sermon and before the blessing was pronounced, the precenter. — *i. e.*, the leader of the singing (Lord love you' such singing *then* in the auld kirk). — rose up and exclaimed: 'Noo, lads, min', we're gaun tae hunt the tod on Tiesday; be a' up at tae laird's house in guid time, and Johnie Fraser's comin' wi' a' his doogs.' This last was quite a character in his way. He hailed from Glenlivet, and well I mind on ould Johnie's dogs. He had a few hounds, — large, heavy-headed animals, much resembling in appearance the description given of the Irish wolf-hound; they were not so fast as the present race of fox-hounds, but could stick to a scent a great deal better, — no losing, once on it, and the deep bay-ing they made, when following, was enough to frighten 'Auld Hoofy' himself. In addition to these great dogs, Johnie had a few small Skyes, perfect devils to work, and which always kept as near to the hounds as possible. Several tods would frequently escape from the coverts and take to the hill cairns, in spite of the old Queen Anne muskets of the farmers. On went the hounds, followed by old Johnie and his little varmints, and gunners and beaters, till they came to where the tod had taken refuge, frequently in some huge cairn, perhaps a quarter of a mile in circumference. The big dogs and Queen Annes surrounded the cairn, an outer line was composed of the beaters, while old Johnie advanced on to the boulders, and at the words, 'Hie in, my darlin's!' off they were, just like so many ferrets in a rabbit-warren, and the fox had either to come out and face death in a gentlemanly sort of way, or be killed by these game little dogs."

A terrier, to go into a fox's earth, must necessarily be small, and, besides being small, must be flat in the rib, to enable him to work his way into borrows, which he has often to do on his side ; and, besides these natural qualifications, he must have the necessary pluck to tackle game, and force the quarry to bolt, or die in the attempt. This is just what the Scottish terrier will do, and it is on that account termed a "Die-hard."

It is said that George, Fourth Earl of Dumbarton, had a famous pack of Scottish terriers, which were so noted for their pluck and determination, that they were termed "Die-hards," and that his regiment, the Royal Scots, was named after his favorites, "Dumbarton's Die-hards."

PART II.

THE IRISH TERRIER.

P R E F A C E .

THE object of this publication is to help in the endeavor to preserve and encourage the true type and characteristics of the breed of Irish terriers, and to promote its growth in public favor.

Although in this country the interest in it has only just begun, it is to-day one of the most popular and fashionable breeds of terriers in England and Ireland, where it is more widely known and appreciated. In fact, Irish terriers are now one of the interesting features of England's greatest shows.

In offering this little volume to the public, the main object has been to bring together, in a concentrated form, everything that has been said or published of the genuine Irish terrier, worth recording, in order to trace and focus, if possible, its origin and early history, as well as its development up to the present standard, its characteristics, utility, excellencies and deficiencies, and thus to enable any one, and especially beginners, to start with some of the knowledge hitherto possessed only by a few breeders and judges, who

have made a specialty of this breed, which latter, like most other breeds of terriers, has to be known to be appreciated at its proper value.

We fully recognize that a publication like this must necessarily be, in a great measure, a compilation; and any attempt to prepare a work of this character without taking advantage, to the fullest extent, of the labors and knowledge of acknowledged authorities, would result in a failure. This treatise does not, therefore, claim to have any literary pretensions, but only to be a collection of reliable and interesting facts and records, and we take pleasure in acknowledging the valuable aid derived from the various authorities quoted.

We confidently hope and believe that the more thoroughly the general character and merits of the different breeds of terriers are understood and appreciated, the less danger will there be in having these useful dogs degenerate into mere ladies' pets, — fit for the show-bench only.

CHAPTER I.

Early History of the Irish Terrier.

THE early history of the Irish Terrier seems somewhat vague and mixed, and opinions as to its origin seem to differ considerably. "Stonehenge" at first refused to recognize in his book a dog about which, at the time, no two seemed to agree, and which it was believed in no way differed from the old Scotch Terrier commonly met with in the early part of the present century.

In "Vero Shaw's" "Book of the Dog," Mr. George R. Krehl, one of the most enthusiastic admirers of the breed, as well as a prominent breeder and authority, is quoted as follows :

"The Irish terrier is a true and distinct breed indigenous to Ireland, and no man can trace its origin, which is lost in antiquity.

"Mr. Ridgway, of Waterford, whose name is familiar in Irish terrier circles, from having drawn up the first code of points, states that they have been known in Ireland as long as that country has been an Island, and I ground my faith in their age and purity on the fact that there exists 'old manuscript in Irish' mentioning the existence of the breed at a very remote period. In old pictures representing scenes of Irish life, an Irish terrier or two are often to be descried. Ballymena and County Wicklow may almost claim to be the birthplace of the breed. Most of the best specimens hail from Ballymena and the neighborhood, where Mr. Thomas Erwin, of Irish setter fame, boasts an extensive

experience of this breed, and has always kept a few of the right old working sort for sporting purposes; and in County Wicklow, Mr. Merry says it is well known that the pure breed of Irish terriers has been carefully kept distinct, and highly prized for more than a century. Mr. E. F. Despard, whose name is well known in Irish terrier circles as a very successful breeder and exhibitor, claims an acquaintance of over forty years with the breed.

"Mr. George Jameson, too, has known and kept them many years, and up till a little while ago had won more prizes than all the rest of the breeders put together. I mention these proofs of the age of the breed to show those who have lately come to admire them that it is not a made-up, composite or mushroom breed. . . ."

From the same authority we quote:

"Now, although they have always been Ireland's national terrier, yet it must be admitted, and it is only too patent, that for many years the breed had been much neglected,—allowed to 'grow wild,' in fact, and left too much in the hands of one class. I cast no reflection on 'the foinest pisintry in Europe' when I say that, knowing nothing of dog shows, they bred to no standard, and kept their dogs for work; and if they thought that a cross with neighbor Mickey's dog would improve their own in that quality, they did not stop to inquire about pedigree. In this manner the breed depreciated, and Scotch and other blood crept in, to the injury of the pure breed; but, fortunately, when the tide in their favor set in, the genuine breeder found plenty of pure, unadulterated material to commence upon."

Mr. R. G. Ridgway, of Waterford, who was most prominent in the drawing up of the standard of excellence and code of points descriptive of the Irish terrier, claims for this dog a long and pure descent. He says:

"That the Irish terrier is and has been a pure breed of dogs indigenous to Ireland, is a fact undoubted, and undisputed by the oldest fanciers and breeders still living, who can well remember the dog fifty

or sixty years ago, and at a time before the introduction to this country of the Skye, Yorkshire or English Bull terrier, now so fashionable in many parts."

Mr. Rawdon B. Lee, Kennel Editor of the London "Field," has recently published his work entitled "A History and Description of the Modern Dogs of Great Britain and Ireland," and one of the volumes deals entirely with terriers. Here we find the following:

"Mr. W. J. Cotton, of Blessington, County Wicklow, who has bred and kept Irish terriers for a great number of years, writes characteristically of their origin as follows:

"To Sir Walter Raleigh, through potato skins, the Irish cottier, and hardships, we owe the Irish terrier. When Ireland was more thickly inhabited, there were small parties of cottiers grouped together; each had his cabbage and potato garden badly fenced, and each family spent the greater portion of their time round the turf hearth, watching the murphies boil. The circle was incomplete, and liable to be disturbed in their beloved indolence, without a dog, which was hissed on when the neighboring pig or goat invaded the boundary of the estate. A large dog required too much support; one with some spice of pluck was, however, required in order to enforce its authority. The combination of Pat, pig, and potatoes, was conducive of rats,—and rats of sport and rivalry. As such terriers were indiscriminately bred, and all ran wild, the dog with the most pluck exercised the largest influence on the breed. We can thus imagine the pups bearing the greatest resemblance to any particular champion were selected; hence in this respect the survival of the fittest. During the day, as described, these terriers lay at the fire, and at night, though the pig might be given a corner of the cabin, the terrier was shown the outside of the door, to guard the larder, — which was the potato pit, — look after the general safety of the estate, and to find a bed in the ditch or butt of the haycock. Generations of this treatment developed them into the 'pine knots' they are.

“ Driving along the roads any hour of the night, this state of things you will find still to exist, and it is a matter of wonder how the inmates sleep and quite ignore the choruses of howls on moonlight nights. I believe, myself, that the Irish garrisons distributed over the country the bull-dog, which was used for crossing. As many native fanciers say, to this day, there is nothing like a ‘cras’ of the bull, and I think the Irish terriers’ disposition largely shows it. You find them still of all types, long in leg, short on leg, and long in body, and crooked in legs, and of all colors, — red, black, blue, brindle, — and those with tan legs often have the best coats. I know, at the present time, brindles showing more of the modern type, as regards length of leg and general conformation, than the other colors.

“ There is a glen (Imaal) in the Wicklow mountains that has always been, and still is, justly celebrated for its terriers. It would be hard to specify their color in particular, — the wheaten, in all shades, to that of bright red. In Kerry, I think the black-blue is most prevalent: quite black very uncommon, and I hardly ever saw a good specimen that color. Mr. Chas. Galway, of Waterford, the breeder of the celebrated greyhound Master McGrath, for years, long before the Irish terrier came into fashion, always kept and bred the variety, and I am told there was no getting one from him. I am also informed the coats of his terriers were rather inclined to curl, and that the dogs themselves were undeniably game.”

On another page in the same book we find:

“ Mr. C. J. Barnett, of Hambleton, whose name is a household word in connection with Irish terriers, says: ‘ There is no doubt that the Irish terrier was the common terrier of Ireland a century ago, and is to this day the friend and companion of the native. Before railways were introduced, inter-breeding, in certain localities, caused a type which might have varied slightly in certain districts. . . .

Speaking of terriers in general, Mr. Lee says:

“ Since Stonehenge’s ‘ Dogs of the British Isles ’ was first published (in 1867), which included the same varieties he had given eight years

earlier, in his 'Rural Sports,' great strides have been made in the improvement and classification of our terriers, and the volumes of the Stud Book of the Kennel Club contain varieties which, by careful selection, no doubt originally came from one stock, with the additions of various crosses. Our newest strains have become popularized, and as it were, individualized,—including the Welsh terrier, the Airedale terrier, the Clydesdale or Paisley terrier, and perhaps the Scotch and Irish terriers (though I fancy that both these varieties are actually much older as such than they are usually given credit for)."

The following notes by Mr. W. C. Bennett, of Dublin, will perhaps be interesting, although they go over much the same ground as that which we have already traversed :

"From what I have been able to gather from those who, like myself, are interested in this variety of the canine race, and from what I can recall of early specimens, I have come to the conclusion that the present show terriers are a more or less 'made-up' breed, though doubtless a variety of terrier existed, resembling the present dogs, somewhat as a half-bred filly resembles a thoroughbred mare.

"My first recollection of the breed dates back some thirty years, to a brace of bitches owned by a relative residing in Parsonstown, who procured them from a trainer on the Curragh. They were high on the leg, somewhat open in coat, and wheaten in color, and this latter is, I have always considered, the proper shade for the jacket of any Irish terrier. Most of the earlier specimens exhibited were of this hue,—the bright red now, or recently, so fashionable, being almost unknown. About the same time, or a few years later perhaps, I made the acquaintance of a rare old stamp of bitch, which was brought from the North of Ireland, and many a day's outing we had together. She was harder and closer in coat than those mentioned above, colored bright wheaten, and nearer in shape and character, and in all respects, to the present show type than anything else I saw at that period.

"Few people in those early days gave much attention to the appear-

ance of their terriers, and if they were game, and good at destroying rats and other vermin, they would be kept and bred from. and as these terriers were principally owned by farmers and cottiers, who kept one or two roaming about their houses and farms, they were hardly likely to be very select in the matter of breeding. Even to this day, in parts of the country, one comes across this old breed, as often as not with tails undocked, and sometimes, alas! showing a dash of greyhound blood. Many of them, too, are brindled in color, and certainly smart, terrier-like animals.

"I have several times been assured, by those from whom I sought information, that a special strain of Irish terriers was kept in their families for generations, and they usually described them as wheaten colored, open coated, with long punishing jaws; and I was shown, by a friend of mine (lately deceased), a game-looking wheaten-colored bitch, long and low on the leg, with a very open coat, long, level head, with little or no stop visible.

"County Wicklow lays claim to a breed of what were so-called Irish terriers. They frequently showed a blue shade on the back, were long in body and rather short on leg, and even so recently as the year 1887, a class was given at the show held in Limerick, for silver-haired Irish terriers, the specimens exhibited being a slate-blue color. They were not, to my mind, a distinct variety, nor very terrier-like in appearance; and I believe the difficulty in getting a uniformity of type when breeding from the very best blood obtainable is proof positive that more than one strain was used in producing the present fashionable dog.

"In the first collection I saw in the Exhibition Palace Show, held in Dublin early in the seventies, there were scarcely two of the same size or weight exhibited, and with few, very few, exceptions, they were a rough lot.

.....

"The North of Ireland was the stronghold of the Irish terriers for many a day, and still holds its own, with Mr. William Graham to aid it. Even there I should doubt if a pure descent of Irish terrier could be traced back for thirty years, as so long ago no one cared to go to the trouble of breeding them to one uniform type; and those who used

them for fighting purposes, crossed them with the bull terrier, to increase their gameness and punishing power.

“Wexford, Dublin, and other parts, had strains of their own, and when classes were formed at shows, and good prizes offered, fair specimens of the old sort were to be had, which, with judicious mating, produced a level and neat terrier; but these, as before observed, frequently threw back to the old stock, and sometimes a rough, open-coated puppy still appears in the best bred litters, differing from all his brothers and sisters. Strange to say, the freedom from stop, which is one of the characteristics of the present dog, was highly thought of in the dogs bred in former days, and as the ears were almost invariably cropped, it mattered little how they came: but if uncut, were usually heavy and carried low on the head.

“A glance at the earlier show catalogues confirms what I have written above as to the doubtful breeding of the earlier terriers.

“Take the Exhibition Palace Show at Dublin in 1874. Here classes were divided as ‘dogs and bitches exceeding nine pounds, and dogs and bitches under that weight.’ In the former class, ten competed, and half that number had no pedigree assigned to them: in the latter class, only three competed,—one of these, the second prize winner, having no pedigree. The following year, three classes were provided, including a champion class ‘for winners of a first prize at any show.’ Dogs over nine pounds and bitches over nine pounds. Four champions (save the mark!) competed; two had pedigrees, and the other two had none. In dogs over nine pounds, six competed, two only having pedigrees. Four bitches over nine pounds were entered, half that number having pedigrees and half not.

“In the Dublin Show, in 1878, there were even fewer competitors, a dog and bitch class being given, with no restrictions as to weight. In the former, there were four entries, and in the latter, three, but only two of the lot appear to be able to boast of a pedigree.

“Does not the above prove that pedigrees, in those days, were little attended to? otherwise, surely, they would be stated, if known. Some of the entries in these old catalogues are amusing, one entry being

described as 'Pedigree terrier, well bred;' another, appropriately named 'The Limb, this bitch has jumped off all the highest bridges in and about Dublin.' Needless to say, she was entered as 'not for sale.' 'Jack' appears to have been a favorite name, and three with this cognomen competed in one class; and, oh! 'the grumbling' at the awards, for every one thought his tyke the only true and only genuine article, and owners were by no means loth to express their opinions in words."

Vero Shaw gives the following account of the earlier dog shows at which Irish terriers appeared:

"At Belfast, in June, 1875, an Irish Terrier Club was for the first time spoken of, but nothing came of it. Before this time, a discussion upon the points of the breed had been going on in the 'Live Stock Journal,' and in July, 1875, an illustration was given of two of Dr. Marks' dogs. The illustration does not, however, represent the modern type of Irish terrier at all; they look like Scotch terriers with a few drops of Irish blood in them. They have long hair all over the head and neck, and it actually parts down the centre. What could be more Scotch? . . . The surest sign of Scotch blood in a rough terrier is the length of hair on the forehead. Another thing which goes to prove the Scotch cross, is the vein or furrow running up the centre of the forehead. This is not to be met with in Irish terriers."

The above, of course, refers to the old-fashioned Scotch terriers. Regarding the incompetency of the Judges at the Alexandra Palace Show, in December, 1878, Vero Shaw says:

"The pent-up feelings of the Irish Terriers now burst forth, and first took shape in a petition, which was to be presented to the Kennel Club, praying them in future to appoint them special judges, or, failing that, to let the same gentlemen that had wire-haired fox terriers also judge Irish terriers. . . . However, seeing the support which the petition promised to receive, the question was raised: Why not establish a Club

at once? In a week or two the Club numbered fifty, nearly half of which were Englishmen. Even so soon, the Irish Terrier Club was one of the greatest successes in the dog clubs on record, and since that time the number and interest in it have gone on increasing."

As will be seen from the foregoing, it is only within the past fifteen to twenty years that the popularity of the Irish terrier has come about, and, during this time, lovers of the breed, — those who know best its inherent good and useful qualities, — worked hard and patiently to gain for it public recognition as a distinct variety, and labored long before success crowned their efforts. As stated before, previous to this period, the breed was much neglected, and allowed to degenerate, and undoubtedly Scotch and other blood crept in, to the injury of the pure breed.

Of those who have done so much to popularize this hardy terrier, the following may be mentioned as among the pioneers: Messrs. Morton, Erwin, Ridgway, Montgomery, Jameson, Crosbee Smith and Dr. Marks, and, later, Messrs. A. Krehl, G. R. Krehl, Despard, Dr. Carey, Waterhouse, and many others.

CHAPTER II.

The Modern Terrier and His Recent Development to the Present Standard.

WE quote from Mr. Lee's book :

"The Irish Terrier Club was established in 1879, and, proving unusually liberal in supporting certain shows, has no doubt done much to popularize the variety over which it looks. . . . The popularity of the Irish terrier has only come about during the past fifteen years or so. Dog shows have been his fortune, and the Club has no doubt assisted him to his high position. . . . A good one will bring a hundred pounds any time you want to sell it. A first-class Irish terrier is worth about as much as a fox terrier, and, as a so-called marketable commodity, ranks only after the latter, the collie, and the St. Bernard in value. He is a favorite dog, hence his worth. . . . It was as far back as about 1882 that I was judging dogs at Belfast, and was then very much struck with the extraordinary character possessed by sundry Irish terriers which were brought into the ring. They included Mr. J. N. R. Pim's 'Erin,' perhaps the best all-round specimen of her race that ever lived, — her progeny, 'Poppy' and 'Playboy,' — and there were several other typical terriers, whose names do not occur to me. I became enamored of the variety, and then prognosticated a popular future for them should they only breed fairly true to character and type, and be produced with ears that did not require cutting. That I was not far wrong is plainly in evidence, as the Irish terrier must certainly be placed as the second terrier in popularity at the time I write.

"The early volumes of the 'Kennel Club Stud Book' did not contain special classes for Irish terriers, they being grouped with the wire-haired fox-terriers. However, in 1876 they had a division for themselves, in which there were nineteen entries, five of which were owned by Mr. G. Jameson, of Newtownards. To prove how the variety has increased since then, attention need only be called to the two hundred

and twenty names of Irish terriers that appear in the most recent volume of the Stud Book published in 1893. In 1878 and 1879, Birmingham first arranged classes for Irish terriers, and in the latter year, when there were fifteen entries, Messrs. Carey, W. Graham, A. Krehl and G. R. Krehl were amongst the exhibitors in the two divisions provided.

“ Nearly all the best terriers are descended from ‘ Killiney Boy,’ bred by Mr. Burke of Queen Street, Dublin, and it is difficult to find one that has not some drop of his blood in his veins. This dog passed to a Mr. Flannigan, residing at Castlenock, which place was purchased by Mr. Donnegan, Dane Street, Dublin, who found ‘ Killiney Boy ’ running about, deserted. The dog was duly adopted, and afterward given to Mr. Howard Waterhouse, with whom he died a short time ago. Many terriers trace their union back to that dog with a bitch named ‘ Erin,’ bought by Mr. W. Graham of Belfast, before being shown at Dublin in 1879. This bitch was perhaps the best Irish terrier ever seen, and I very much doubt if any terrier of to-day is her superior, if her equal. Both ‘ Killiney Boy ’ and ‘ Erin ’ were cropped; but in their first litter there was a puppy born whose ears were so good that they were allowed to remain as Nature made them. This puppy was afterwards named ‘ Play Boy ’; the others in the litter were ‘ Poppy,’ ‘ Pagan II.,’ ‘ Gerald,’ ‘ Pretty Lass,’ with ‘ Peggy,’ who, later on, was dam of Garryford. This must be acknowledged as a most extraordinary litter, and such a one has seldom been produced at one time.

“ ‘ Erin ’ was afterwards mated with another dog, named ‘ Paddy II.,’ and ‘ Garryowen ’ and ‘ Glory ’ were two of their puppies, and a bitch named ‘ Jess,’ who put to ‘ Killiney Boy,’ threw a dog called ‘ Gripper.’ The latter was not successful at the Stud, and bitches by him, when put to dogs by either Killiney Boy or dogs descended from him, are very apt to throw black and tan, brindle or grey.

“ ‘ Play Boy ’ was not a success in the Stud, though he has sired a dog named ‘ Bogie Rattler,’ who took after him in good looks and good ears, but was lower on the legs, more cloddy, and not of ‘ Play Boy’s ’ quality. ‘ Bogie ’ mated with ‘ Biddy III.,’ by ‘ Gripper ’ and ‘ Cora ’ (drop ears),

produced, first, Champion 'Bachelor,' and in the next litter, 'Benedict.'

"'Benedict' became the most celebrated Stud dog of the day, for he is sire or grandsire of more winners than any other Irish terrier.

"'Bachelor' was very successful in the show ring, and took after his sire and grandsire in having a good pair of ears. He had also a very hard coat, of good color, yellow, tipped with red, a long neck, which was very muscular, and a well-shaped head, which never grew too thick. His hindquarters were rather short, and his shoulders somewhat coarse, the latter no doubt caused by the amount of work he did. 'Benedict' was a darker color, with a lot of coat on his forequarters, but little on his loin or hindquarters, and of rather a lighter make than 'Bachelor.' It may interest my readers to know that in the litter which included 'Bachelor' there were three red, one grey, and five rough-black and tan-colored puppies, and in that in which 'Benedict' was produced there were three red and five rough-black and tan in hue.

"A noted rival of 'Bachelor's' on the show was Mr. Graham's 'Extreme Carelessness' (afterwards sold to Mr. Graves of Liverpool), a bitch that, when a puppy, was almost black, or rather, nearly every hair was more black than yellow. At four years of age, the tips of a few hairs only were black; and two years ago, just before she died, I saw the old bitch in Ireland, looking very fit and well, but of a beautiful yellow-red color, and entirely free from any black tinge. She was given back to Mr. Graham after she had finished her show career. 'Extreme Carelessness' was cropped, her head rather heavy, and she had a slight slackness behind the shoulders; otherwise she was a charming bitch of great character and of good quality. She and 'Bachelor' had many hard struggles for 'specials,' their successes being about equal.

"'Erin,' two years after her celebrated litter, again visited 'Killiney Boy,' and threw a bitch, 'Droleen,' who, put to a long-haired dog named 'Michael,' by 'Pagan II.,' a grandson of both 'Killiney Boy' and 'Erin,' threw for her owner, Mr. E. A. Wiener, the best dog since 'Bachelor's' days, 'Brickbat' by name, who has had a most successful show career, winning the Challenge Cup, given by the Irish Terrier Club, twelve times, without once being defeated, and finally he secured it outright.

“ ‘Brickbat’ is unfortunately cropped, and his expression requires greater smartness. He is rather too big, and has a mere apology of a stern; otherwise this excellent terrier is pretty nearly perfect. . . . Although ‘Brickbat’ has retired from the show-bench, he is still alive and vigorous. . . .

“ Some of the best Irish terriers have already been mentioned, but omission should not be made of dogs so good as ‘Gripper’; Major Arnand’s ‘Fury II.’; ‘Phadruig’; Dr. Carey’s ‘Sting’; ‘Peter Bodger’ (Mr. Waterhouse); Mr. H. A. Graves’ ‘Glory’ (the smallest Irish terrier that attained champion honors); Mr. W. Graham’s ‘Gilford’; Mr. Backhouse’s ‘Buster,’ ‘Bumptious Biddy,’ and ‘Begum’; ‘Nora Tatters,’ a great favorite of mine, with ‘Droleen’ and ‘Bencher,’ all Mr. Wiener’s; Mr. Sumner’s ‘St. George’ and ‘B. A.’; ‘Dan’l II.’ Breadenhill; Mr. F. Breakell’s ‘Bonnet’; Mr. Mayell’s ‘Chaperon’ and Mr. A. E. Clear’s ‘Breda Mixer.’ Still another youngster that I opine will not be long in becoming a champion, is Mr. C. J. Barnett’s ‘Black Sheep,’—a dog of twenty-four pound weight, about the size the best of them have been. His dark face may be objectionable, and he is perhaps a mere trifle long in back; but, all round, I have never seen a better terrier, and I fancy that, assisted by his excellent pair of natural ears, he will be the first dog to lower the colors of Mr. Wiener’s so long successful ‘Brickbat,’ if his owner has the temerity to place the latter on the bench again.

“ Another favorite Irish terrier of mine is Mr. Barnett’s ‘Birthright.’ She weighs eighteen pounds, and has been kept out of many prizes because some judges consider her too small. Her character and general form are exquisite. Other typical Irish terriers, up to date, are Mrs. Butcher’s ‘Bawnboy’ and ‘Ted Malone’; Mr. T. Varr’s ‘Poor Pat’; Mr. F. Parkyn’s ‘Firefly’; Mr. Jowett’s ‘Crowgill Sportsman’; Mr. C. B. Murless’s ‘Magic’; Mr. Krehl’s ‘Bishop’s Boy’; Mr. Wallace’s ‘Treasurer’; whilst from time to time Mr. James Sumner, Mr. J. W. Taylor, Dr. Marsh, Mr. F. W. Jowett, Mr. H. Benner, Mr. C. R. Norton, Mr. C. M. Nicholson and Mr. T. C. Tisdall have all owned Irish terriers of more than ordinary excellence.”

More value than ever is now being attached to good ears, and a marked improvement is visible. A very strong feeling has grown up against cropping, which was done very extensively in former years. Good ears must now be bred for, and breeders will have to produce dogs that do not require cropping. Acting on the advice of the Irish Terrier Club, the English Kennel Club has passed a rule that no cropped Irish terrier, born since December 31, 1889, can compete at shows under their rules.

The most preferable and fashionable color is a bright red and orange, tipped with red; but other shades are by no means signs of bad breeding. Color is merely a question of fashion, and, as red or yellow are now considered the "correct" color, the dark puppies are generally destroyed. The dam of "Killiney Boy,"—the very pillar of the breed,—was a rough black-and-tan, and the type now accepted as the Welsh terrier. As already stated, in the litter which included that successful dog "Bachelor," there were three red, one grey, and five rough black-and-tan colored puppies; and in that in which the celebrated "Benedict" was produced there were three red and five rough black-and-tan in hue.

In Mr. Lee's book we find the following interesting remarks regarding color and coat:

"When red puppies are born in the same litter as black-and-tans, the former are nearly always a good bright red; but the black-and-tan have the better coats, invariably as hard as pin wire. I am by no means certain that, by not using the latter to breed from, we are losing the hard, wiry coats, and brighter red color; and were it not for the art of trim-

ming, many of our winning terriers would have coats almost as shaggy as are found on some mountain sheep."

The following we copy from "Whispers," in the "English Stock Keeper," probably expressing Mr. Khrel's opinion :

"Dark shadings in Irish terriers frequently form the subject of serious discussion among the breeders of this variety, and by those whose knowledge of the breed is superficial, are suspiciously regarded as evidence of a taint in the pedigree. These wiseacres have as little foundation for their surmises as a certain all-round judge possesses for calling Irish terriers a made-up and fabricated breed, and who, in the same breath, would probably be capable of considering bull-terriers to have a better claim to purity of strain. The wheaten red is, now-a-days, the orthodox Irish terrier color; but people who know this breed in the rough, are cognizant of the fact that the national terrier of Ireland is to be met with, in different parts of the country, of various shades of color. The grey-blue used to be highly esteemed, brindles are to be met with, and even black-and-tans, but they are always rough and Irish. Any skillful dog breeder could take a few specimens of the old rough parent stock,—the big, thirty-pound terriers with shaggy coats and often linty heads,—and, by careful selection, breed from them a modern Irish terrier. The different colors are undoubtedly in the blood of our modern specimens, and the dark colors will occasionally re-assert themselves, according to nature's law of atavism. All Irish terrier breeders have remarked the grey patch on so many of their dogs' sterns, and the black eyelids and muzzle may be attributed to the same cause. But to pretend that they should be regarded as disqualifying defects is absurd; they are undesirable, and in competition with a dog equal in all other points, but even colored all over, they would weigh against their possessor. The best dogs before the public throw back to a dark union, for 'Killiney Boy,' the very pillar of the breed, was out of a rough black-and-tan Irish bitch. A whole colored yellow dog is now orthodox; but even his ears ought to be of a darker shade than the rest of his coat, without any linty, straggling hairs. The softer, light-colored topknot,

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which even the best dogs will occasionally show symptom of, is a throw-back to their early rough origin. The most unpardonable color in the Irish terrier is the deep mahogany-red, which is often associated with smooth coats, greyhound heads, and a fatuous, un-terrier-like expression. They ought to be tabooed by the judge, but breeders have found that, matched with rough-coated sires, they invariably throw hard coats. For this purpose they may serve, but they should be guarded in the privacy of the brood kennel. The theory respecting these undesirable mahogany 'smooths,' is that they are tell-tales of an early Manchester terrier experiment: and we have little doubt that, when an old-fashioned rough and top-knotted bitch was bred to a Manchester, the produce were likely to be clean-skulled, and their coats harsher and less abundant."

Mr. C. J. Barnett, of Hambleton, whose name is a household word in connection with Irish terriers, is quoted as follows:

"As in the earlier days, color was of minor consideration,—we so often find puppies, even to the present day, black-and-tan, grey or brindle in color. This does not show bad breeding, but rather the contrary, to continue the color through so many generations, for these dogs, like Welsh ponies, no matter whatever they are crossed with, appear to perpetuate their peculiar characteristics. I have heard that the pure Irishman was originally a large terrier, and, to reduce the size, a cross with the Manchester terrier was used, hence the black-and-tan puppies that are so often produced. I am happy to say that I cannot find the slightest foundation for this statement. I have myself tried such a cross carefully, and it quite failed; and I am convinced it would take years to breed out the black-and-tan strain, with its sleek coat, and get back to the somewhat rugged outline and waterproof jacket of the Irish terrier. At an early show, in 1874, there were classes given for Irish terriers under nine pounds weight, clearly showing that small terriers were fashionable then. In my rambles through Ireland, I generally asked for the man who kept the best terriers in the village, and went to see his dogs. I have seen good terriers which would get a prize at many of our English shows, but which were so kept out of sight. These were owned by cot-

tiers in the small towns and villages. I noticed that the majority of such dogs had a few grey or black hairs on their coats, but as a rule they were inclined to be a light red in color and very hard in texture; the ears are also larger, as a rule, than is fashionable in England, but well carried."

The question of size, before the present standard was drawn up, seems to have caused many disputes among the different factions. In olden times, certain strains seem to have run up to thirty and thirty-five pounds, but as the present standard weight has been fixed at twenty-four pounds or under, it is time that more dogs under twenty-four pounds should be produced. The fact that the attention of the judges has been especially directed to the Club standard will probably have a good effect in the direction of lessening size during the coming years.

In issuing his thirteenth report (1893) of the Irish Terrier Club, Dr. R. B. Carey, J. P., the Honorable Secretary, mentions that coat seems to him to be the point now requiring most attention, many of the dogs seen during the past year wanting in hardness and density of jacket. As already stated, many of the winning terriers of to-day, were it not for the art of trimming, would have shaggy coats. Light eyes are too often met with. They are very objectionable, besides spoiling the dog's expression; they ought to be of a dark hazel color, small and keen, not prominent. Expression, besides type and quality, is one of the essential points, and of great importance. The general appearance of the dog should be lively, wiry, and graceful; the lines of the body should be speedy, without signs of heaviness or anything approaching the cobby and cloddy.

CHAPTER III.

Characteristics of the Irish Terrier.

IN "Dogs of the British Islands," by "Stonehenge," Mr. George R. Krehl writes as follows:

"If I were asked to name the most prominent characteristics in the temperament of the Irish terrier, I should reply, '*Courage and good temper.*' Their courage is quite national in its quality, being of that dashing, reckless, 'dare-devil' description that is associated with the human inhabitants of their native country. The Irish terrier fears nothing that ever came on four legs with a furry skin. They have no caution in their gameness, but go straight at their enemy with a heedless pluck utterly regardless of consequences. They do not always conquer, but they do or die unless pulled off. It would occupy too much space to relate a few of the many instances of their courage publicly recorded. . . . Their other quality is quite as bright a side to their character. Their good temper is remarkable in so game a terrier. Terrier men will bear me out that a quarrelsome dog is seldom truly game. I question whether any of my colleagues in the Irish Terrier Club can give an instance of one of the breed biting a human being. They are, therefore, peculiarly fitted for house dogs, where there are women and children. They make the most admirable companions,—faithful, intelligent, and always full of high spirits. Whether accompanying their master out walking, following a trap or bicycle, their never-tiring liveliness will amuse their master and relieve his loneliness. . . . They are a peculiarly hardy breed, and seldom succumb to the many ills that puppyhood is heir to. Shows have done much for their outward appearance, and without that softening effect on temperament which usually follows in its wake."

Regarding the characteristics of the Irish terrier, we quote Mr. Barnett (in Lee's book):

"Although so popular on the show bench, it is as a companion that

the Irish terrier has won his way into the hearts of those who own a dog for the house, and to keep down vermin. I am glad to say that the show bench has not spoiled their good qualities; although many are 'kennel fools,' this is their misfortune, not their fault. I have entered my terriers to all kinds of vermin, except otter, — at that they have not had the chance; but one small terrier, bred, by a friend, from my dogs, and given to Mr. Harry Clift, when hunting the otter hounds he kept at Newbury, Berks, was one of the gamest terriers he ever owned, — almost too keen, and quite fearless.

"I remember turning out a badger to see if 'Bachelor,' when he was under a year old, would seize and hold it. At first, they fought until almost tired out: then the dog got the badger by the cheek, and there held him until they were both quite exhausted. . . . It is in the water that Irish terriers excel, as they take to it as naturally as a duck, and as a rule retrieve well therefrom. I have a bitch that will dive many yards after a rat, or rather run in shallow water, with her head under, trying to grab it. She will also, if about to kill in the river, and the rat dives, dive under and kill; but often she has to leave go and come up for breath, when the rat sinks. In clear water I have seen her do this, and afterwards get the rat up, so there is no doubt she often kills under water. My terriers sometimes spend a day in digging out a rat. They go in hammer and tongs, and make a great show of having it out at once; but there is a method in their madness, as they keep an eye on the bolt holes, and, after a vigorous scratch, jump up every now and then to see if the rat is trying to escape at the holes either above ground or those below the water line. . . .

"I do not know a better companion for the man or woman who only keeps one dog, than the Irish terrier, as he is easily trained, and in the house is most affectionate and thoroughly cleanly. To see him play with children, or guard them, is a pleasure. I have had some scores of Irish terriers, and I never yet saw one turn on or snap at a child. I had six out with me one day, and called at a friend's house where a children's party was being held. The dogs ran on the tennis lawn, and the little ones caught them and rolled them over. One dog, recently bought, had

always been kennelled until he came to me, so I was afraid he might resent being pulled about, as he was of rather a quick temper; but, to my surprise, he enjoyed the romp, which was more than some of the children's mothers did."

In another place we find :

"I can also speak personally of the capabilities of the Irish terrier as a water dog, for I have seen puppies at four months old swim across a strong stream fifty yards wide, follow the older ones hunting, and as keen 'on rats' as the fully grown dogs could possibly be. These juveniles would also kill rabbits, and generally their precocity was quite astonishing. But it must be borne in mind that these young Irishmen had not been reared in kennels, they, on the contrary, having a free range in which to play, and where they could hunt either rabbits or rats when so inclined."

This is Dr. Gordon Stables' opinion of the Irish terrier :

"The Irish terrier, I myself think, can hardly be beaten as an ordinary country sportsman's dog. In general appearance he looks a terrier all over. — lively, bold, and rough, with a coat that can defy anything."

In "Hugh Dalzeil" we find :

"As so many warm and generous hearts beat under 'cloth of frieze,' so under the rough, unkempt coat of the Irish terrier there is a spirit of 'derring-do,' a strength of affection for his master equal to his pluck, and a stamina that carries a little racing-like, wiry form through the hardest of days."

Mr. Ridgway :

"As a breed, they are peculiarly adapted to the country, being particularly hardy, and able to bear any amount of wet, cold and hardship without showing the slightest symptoms of fatigue. Their coat also being a hard and wiry one, they can hunt the thickest gorse or furze cover without the slightest inconvenience. As for the capabilities of these dogs taking the water, and hunting in it as well as on land, I may

mention, as one instance, that a gentleman in the adjoining county of Tipperary keeps a pack of these terriers, and has done so for years, with which he will hunt otter as successfully as any one can with any pack of pure otter hounds."

Mr. Jameson :

"The Irish terrier is able to stand much more cold, wet and fatigue than most other terriers. The coat is so hard and flat that water cannot penetrate it, and not being too long, does not hinder the dog in cover-work."

Mr. Vero Shaw, in his book, devotes more space to the characteristics of the Irish terrier than any other writer. Among other things we find :

"One's first acquaintance with the 'pre-historic terrier' is apt to be disappointing (except to a really 'doggy' terrier man), that is, because there is no meretricious flash about them; but there is that about them which you learn to like, — they grow upon you. They supply the want so often expressed for a 'smart looking dog with something in him.' There is that about their rough and ready appearance which can only be described as genuine terrier, or more emphatically 'tarrier character.' They are 'facile princeps' the sportman's terrier, and having never been made fashion's darlings, still retain, in all its purity, their instinctive love of hard work. . . .

"Among those wise old fellows one comes across in the country, who like a dog with something in him, and a 'terrier,' of course, the Irishman is a prime favorite. And they know what they are about, — those old fellows, — and are sportsmen, too, in their own sort of way, when the sun has gone down. This reminds me of a discreditable fact in the history of Irish terriers, that were not always only 'the poor man's sentinel,' but oftentimes something more, when, by the aid of their marvelous noses and long legs, they, when the shades of night had fallen, provided the pot with that which gave forth the savory smell and imparted a flavor to the 'spuds.' This, however, if it affected their moral principles, certainly sustained their love and capability for rabbiting. In olden times, too, the larger sizes were bred and used for fighting,

and there is still a dash of the old fighting blood in their descendants. They dearly love a mill, and though it would be calumny to say they are quarrelsome, yet it must be admitted that the male portion of the breed is perhaps a little too ready to resent any attempt at interfering with their coats; but are they not Irish, and when did an Irishman shirk a shindy?

“The Irish terrier is a very intelligent dog, and most lively and amusing companion. He is equally suitable for town and country. He is a mine of fun for a country ramble, putting up everything he comes across; and there is no better terrier than a well-broken Irish for a quiet ramble round the fields with your gun.

“Mr. Despart aptly describes him as the ‘poor man’s sentinel, the farmer’s friend, and generally the gentleman’s favorite;’ they are such merry, rough-and-ready looking fellows, and the dash of the ‘devil’ they all carry in their bearing makes them very attractive to terrier lovers.

“Mr. Erwin says: There are some strains of them that will hunt stubble, or, indeed, any kind of field or marsh, quartering their ground like a setter or pointer, and, moreover, standing on their game in their own style. When a lad, I had a dog of this breed, over which I have shot as many as nine couple of snipe, and have been home in good time for school at ten o’clock A. M. There was little time for missing on the part of either of us, and the dog did not make a single mistake.

“Irish terriers are not quarrelsome, but can and will take their own part if set upon,—the size of the aggressor no object. Ballymena having sent more terriers to the bench-show than any other locality that I know of, and this breed of dogs having been a favorite here since I remember dogs, I have had a good opportunity of studying them, and think more highly of them the longer I know them.

“Their great merit lies in the following qualities:

“PLUCK.—Irish terriers are remarkably good tempered, and can be implicitly relied upon with children; they have this peculiarity, that they often appear shy and timid, but their true nature soon flashes out on occasion. Some of the pluckiest I have owned have had this peculiarity of appearing often timid, such as the late ‘Tanner,’ ‘Sporter.’

'Banshee,' 'Belle,' etc. It is almost superfluous to speak of Irish terriers' pluck; they are the bull-terriers of the sister Isle; fear is unknown to them; they are not only plucky as a breed, but individually.

"It is their fear-nothing nature that makes them so suitable for use against the larger vermin. There are too many instances of their pluck on record to enumerate them. Mr. W. Graham, writing in the 'Live Stock Journal,' says: In disposition, the Irish terrier is very tractable, steady at work, and easily kept under command, compared with other breeds possessing the same amount of courage. I am sorry to say they are kept by some parties for fighting purposes. I once went to purchase pups, where the man insisted upon my seeing the dam, a champion bitch, draw the badger before taking away my purchase; and I knew a prize dog lately killed a badger before his hold could be removed. Again, I know a bitch puppy, under nine months, that killed the first cat she ever saw, and in a very short time.

"Mr. Galloway writes: My Irish terrier bitch ('Eily O'Connor,' by 'Sporter') jumped into the river Logan to retrieve in the month of January last, at which time the river was half frozen over, when my 'Retriever' refused point blank to go, although he saw the duck drop, and the retriever boasts of England's best blood.

"RABBITING.—Looking at them as workmen, rabbiting must first be mentioned. This is their special function, and there are few things I can imagine so enjoyable as a day's ferreting with a couple of Irish terriers. Rely upon it, their quick noses never make a mistake; they never pass a burrow where a bunny lies, nor do they stop a second at an empty one; and once the ferret in, bolt the rabbit ever so rapidly, he'll not escape the attention of the wild Irishman waiting outside for him. It is marvelous the pace these dogs go; their action represents the level sweep of a thoroughbred, and their powerful hind legs propel them forward at an enormous rate. It is only when one sees them at full speed that one can understand the necessity for insisting upon their peculiar build. Hunting in the furze, they fear nothing, but boldly push in through brambles, pricks, etc., that would make a thin-skinned dog yell out with pain. At this work they are superior to the conventional spaniel, who works too slowly and carefully, and his long, thick coat

holds him often enough; but the short, hard jacket of the red Paddies is no impediment, and they work about with a dash and fervor enjoyable to witness. Again, see them working hedgerows; how assiduously and well. You would never want to use another breed.

“STAMINA.—They will bear any amount of hard work and rough usage; constitution appears to never trouble them; they can give most breeds points for stamina. Mr. Graham says: ‘As I work all my terriers with ferrets, and require a good, game dog,—also a constitutionally strong one, to work in winter for a whole day, and probably sit for hours in frost and cold, should the ferrets lodge,—I find no breed suits me nearly so well as Irish terriers. They are more hardy, require less care, and are more free from disease than any other terrier with which I am acquainted.’

“BADGER. — At badger, the Irish terrier is not to be touched. No punishment frightens them off; they will hold on till death.

“FOXES. — With regard to foxes, a well-known breeder writes: ‘I have experience of five packs of fox-hounds, and not one terrier of any breed is kept in either kennel. When the varmint is earthed, some persons detach themselves from the crowd, and run to the nearest house where lives an Irish terrier. They need not to be trained, nor especially bred; they will do the work if Irish terriers proper, without tuition. In the winter of 1874, in the County Louth, I was at the killing of five foxes. From the meet, at nine A. M. until three P. M., there were three of them earthed, and these were unearthed by two different Irish terriers—one ten pounds and the other twenty-seven pounds weight. The pack was owned by Viscount Massareene and Ferrard. I prefer to give these quotations, as they contain facts and not general remarks.’

“OTTERS. — Here the Irish terrier is in his element, and all his qualities are brought into play,—love of the water, nose, pluck and stamina. I quote an authority on this subject—Mr. Robert Dunscombe of Mount Desert—who says: ‘I have had the pleasure of hunting two different packs of otter hounds, the former belonging to Mr. Johnson of Hermitage, and the latter to the Earl of Bandon of Castle Bernard, with both of which packs pure bred Irish terriers were used. I owned one, called ‘Dandy,’ who would go to ground, challenge and bolt the largest

otter out of any sewer, no matter how long or how wet. He, poor fellow, was poisoned by accident. This dog ran with Mr. Johnson's hounds, which were sold some years since. My present terrier 'Jessie,' a pure Irish bred one, of a light yellow color, was given to me by a poor countryman, and her equal I never saw anywhere. She has bolted otters innumerable, and has always shown extraordinary gameness. I may mention, as a proof of her pluck, that during a capital hunt with Lord Bandón's hounds, some weeks since, while the otter was being pressed from place to place by the hounds, 'Jessie,' winding him under a bush, dived under water and laid hold of him; after a severe struggle, she came to the surface, half drowned, being badly bitten across the loins. The otter, when killed, weighed twenty pounds.

"WATER. — I had 'Sporter' and 'Moya Doolan' hunting the creeks in the marshland in Essex for water rats; and it was a pretty sight to see them, one on each side, working the banks, uttering no sound, only showing their excitement by their agitated sterns. As the rats dropped into the water, the dogs dived in after them. The Irish terrier is as fond of the water, and takes to it as readily, as a Newfoundland, and one enthusiastic owner claims a forty-five minutes' swim for a dog of this breed belonging to him.

"RATS.—Irish terriers deserve no praise for their ratting qualities. It is pure instinct with them; they cannot help it; they rat as naturally as a bird flies. My 'Banshee II.' killed her first rat with her milk teeth when she was only twelve weeks old. The following extract of a letter from Mr. Ridgway speaks for their ratting capabilities and intelligence: 'An incident, which I think speaks volumes for the sagacity and wisdom of the old Irish terrier breed, was written to me lately by a gentleman residing in the County Antrim (north of Ireland, where, I may add, I believe some very fine specimens exist, from all I hear), and it was regarding the performance of a bitch of this breed, named 'Jess,' in his possession. On one occasion we were boring a bank for the purpose of bolting rats, and at one place a rat bolted. 'Jess,' as usual, had him almost before he cleared his hole. Then came another and another, so fast that the work was getting too hot for 'Jess,' when a happy thought seemed to strike her; and, while in the act of killing a very big one, she

leaned down her shoulder against the hole, and let them out one by one, until she had killed eighteen rats. That Irish terriers kill neatly I cannot say; they kill not wisely, but too well. Your little black-and-tan shakes the life out of the rat; but the Irish terrier's jaw is so powerful he does not need to shake, but crunches them into purgatory. They always impress me with the idea that the game is not big enough for them, and they put too much energy in it."

Mr. Lee states that there exists considerable difference of opinion regarding the description of the Irish terrier, as issued by the Irish Terrier Club, it evidently being modeled on that of the fox-terrier; and, in his book, Mr. Lee publishes a description, compiled by an "up-to-date" admirer and successful breeder of the variety, which will give an idea of the "points" of an Irish terrier. Undoubtedly the "*Club description*" has given rise to a considerable amount of controversy; but it was drawn up by the leading admirers of the Irish terriers a few years ago, and if fault may be found with one or two of the items, such are of little importance so far as the general delineation of the dog is concerned. Nevertheless, it will be interesting to hear both sides, and we therefore give both.

Description as given in Mr. Lee's book:

Head.—Long and flat, not pinched or lumpy, and not too full in the cheek: showing but a very slight stop in profile. Jaw strong, of a punishing length, and of good depth. A thin, weak jaw is objectionable, as is a short, thick head.

Teeth.—Level, white, and sound: both over or undershot objectionable and disqualifying.

Nose.—Black.

Eyes.—Brown, dark hazel, or black: the latter, however,

are apt to give the dog a curious expression. They should be small, keen, and more almond-shaped than round, set in the head and not on the head. Light eyes very objectionable.

Ears.—Fairly thick, V-shaped, and set on to fall to the corner of the eye and close to the cheeks, but not at a right angle to the head: they should not be set on too high or point to the nose.

Neck.—Long, clean, and muscular, slightly arched, free from throatiness, and nicely placed in the shoulders, not set on the top of them.

Shoulders.—Strong and fine, nicely sloping to the back and firm to the hand, the dog should feel strong when pressed on the shoulders, the withers narrow, and gracefully joining the neck and back.

Chest.—Of good depth, wide enough to give the heart and lungs free play, but not wide when viewed in front.

Back.—Straight and strong.

Loin.—Very slightly arched.

Stern.—Docked or shortened, set rather high; must be gaily carried, but not curled. The stern should be placed on in a line with the back; if too low, it gives the dog a mean and unsymmetrical appearance behind.

Body.—Of good depth, well ribbed up, but not too far back, or it will make him seem too thick-set and cobby, and detract from his appearance of liberty: flank slightly tucked up, but not enough to make the dog look shelly or light. Ribs inclined to flatness, and not too much arched or sprung.

Legs and Feet.—The legs should be strong, straight, and muscular, but not too upright in the pasterns, which should

be slightly springy; elbows set strongly to the shoulders, moving freely, not tied too closely under him; the feet thick and hard, toes arched; open, long or thin feet most objectionable.

Hindquarters.—Very strong and muscular, long from hip to hock; not too wide, but thick through, with no appearance of weakness; legs fairly under the dog: the hocks must move straight; cow-hocks or hind legs bent outwards most objectionable.

Coat.—Hard, straight, and wiry, free from silkiness anywhere; about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long on body, shorter on the head and ears, save a beard on the chin, short and hard on the legs, on no account curly: a soft, curly or open coat objectionable.

Color.—Red-yellow, wheaten or light brown, inclining to grey; the best color is orange, tipped with red, — the head slightly darker than the body, and the ears slightly darker than the head. The color should not run on the legs a dirty or dull, dark red; a mahogany shade is objectionable.

Size.—Height, dogs, 16 inches to $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bitches, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 16 inches. Length from shoulder to set on of stern, dogs, $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches to $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bitches, 14 inches to 15 inches. Girth of chest, $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight for dogs, 20 pounds to 24 pounds; bitches, 18 pounds to 22 pounds.

General Appearance.—The Irish terrier should appear to be of good constitution, somewhat rough in outlook, but thoroughly symmetrical. As the stern is high set on, it gives the hindquarters a somewhat jumped-up look; the movements are rather jerky behind, as if the hindquarters possessed the

power of moving quicker than the fore-end,—almost a hare-like movement; the expression should be wicked, but intelligent, although a rough, merry, but game-looking terrier, not cobby nor too coarse.

Temperament.—Temper very good, often shy, but always game. When at work, utterly without fear, and rather head-strong; when in the house, quiet, affectionate, and loving. It is a characteristic of the Irish terrier to thrust his nose into his master's hand, or rest the head on his foot, or against his legs.

POSITIVE POINTS.	VALUE.	NEGATIVE POINTS.	VALUE.
Head	10	White on Toes or Feet . . .	5
Teeth and Eyes	10	Mouth undershot or over-	
Ears	10	shot	20
Neck	5	Very much white on Chest .	5
Legs and Feet	15	Coat curly or soft	20
Chest and Shoulders	10		
Back and Loin and Hind-			
quarters	15		
Coat	10		
Color	5		
General Outline	10		
	100		50

DISQUALIFYING POINTS.—Brindled in color; nose cherry or flesh-colored; white legs—indeed, any white, either on the feet, chest or elsewhere—is objectionable. At four or five years old, a few white hairs, giving a grizzly appearance about the muzzle, is not detrimental.

DESCRIPTION ISSUED BY THE IRISH TERRIER CLUB.

(THE OFFICIAL STANDARD.)

POSITIVE POINTS.	VALUE.	NEGATIVE POINTS.	VALUE.
Head, Jaw, Teeth and Eyes	15	White Nails, Toes and Feet	
Ears	5		minus 10
Legs and Feet	10	Much white on Chest . . .	10
Neck	5	Ears cropped	5
Shoulders and Chest . . .	10	Mouth undershot or can-	
Back and Loin	10	kered	10
Hindquarters and Stern . .	10	Coat shaggy, curly or soft .	10
Coat	15	Uneven in color	5
Color	10		
Size and symmetry . . .	10		
	100		50

DISQUALIFYING POINTS.—Nose, cherry or red. Brindle color.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

Head.—Long; skull flat, and rather narrow between ears, getting slightly narrower towards the eye; free from wrinkle; stop hardly visible, except in profile. The jaw must be strong and muscular, but not too full in the cheek, and of a good punishing length, but not so fine as a white English terrier's. There should be a slight falling away below the

eye, so as not to have a greyhound appearance. Hair on face of same description as on body, but short (about a quarter of an inch long), in appearance almost smooth and straight: a slight beard is the only longish hair (and it is only long in comparison with the rest) that is permissible, and that is characteristic.

Teeth.—Should be strong and level.

Lips.—Not so tight as a bull-terrier's, but well-fitting, showing through the hair their black lining.

Nose.—Must be black.

Eyes.—A dark hazel color, small, not prominent, and full of life, fire, and intelligence.

Ears.—When uncut, small and V-shaped, of moderate thickness, set well up on the head, and dropping forward closely to the cheek. The ear must be free of fringe, and the hair thereon shorter and generally darker in color than the body.

Neck.—Should be of a fair length, and gradually widening towards the shoulders, well carried, and free from throatiness. There is generally a slight sort of frill visible at each side of the neck, running nearly to the corner of the ear, which is looked on as very characteristic.

Shoulders and Chest.—Shoulders must be fine, long, and sloping well into the back; the chest deep and muscular, but neither full nor wide.

Back and Loin.—Body moderately long; back should be strong and straight, with no appearance of slackness behind the shoulders; the loin broad and powerful, and slightly

arched; ribs fairly sprung, rather deep than round, and well ribbed back.

Hindquarters.—Well under the dog; should be strong and muscular, the thighs powerful, hocks near the ground, stifles not much bent.

Stern.—Generally docked; should be free of fringe or feather, set on pretty high, carried gaily, but not over the back, or curled.

Feet and Legs.—Feet should be strong, tolerably round, and moderately small; toes arched, and neither turned out nor in; black toe-nails are preferable and most desirable. Legs moderately long, well set from the shoulders, perfectly straight, with plenty of bone and muscle; the elbows working freely clear of the sides, pasterns short and straight, hardly noticeable. Both fore and hind legs should be moved straight forward when travelling, the stifles not turned outwards, the legs free of feather, and covered, like the head, with as hard a texture of coat as body, but not so long.

Coat.—Hard and wiry, free of softness or silkiness, not so long as to hide the outlines of the body, particularly in the hindquarters, straight and flat, no shagginess, and free of lock or curl.

Color.—Should be “whole-colored,” the most preferable being bright red; next wheaten, yellow, and grey, brindle disqualifying. White sometimes appears on chest and feet; it is more objectionable on the latter than on the chest, as a speck of white on chest is frequently to be seen in all self-colored breeds.

Size and Symmetry.—Weight, in show-condition, from 16 pounds to 24 pounds, — say 16 pounds to 22 pounds for bitches, and 18 pounds to 24 pounds for dogs. The most desirable weight is 22 pounds, or under, — which is a nice, stylish, and useful size. The dog must present an active, lively, lithe and wiry appearance: lots of substance, at the same time free of clumsiness, as speed and endurance, as well as power, are very essential. They must be neither “cloddy” nor “cobby,” but should be framed on the “lines of speed,” showing a graceful “racing outline.”

Temperament.—Dogs that are very game are usually surly or snappish. The Irish terrier, as a breed, is an exception, being remarkably good tempered, notably so with mankind, it being admitted, however, that he is, perhaps, a little too ready to resent interference on the part of other dogs. There is a heedless, reckless pluck about the Irish terrier which is characteristic, and, coupled with the headlong dash, blind to all consequences, with which he rushes at his adversary, has earned for the breed the proud epithet of the “Dare-devils.” When “off duty,” they are characterized by a quiet, caress-inviting appearance, and when one sees them endearingly, timidly pushing their heads into their masters’ hands, it is difficult to realize that on occasion, at the “set-on,” they can prove they have the courage of a lion, and will fight on to the last breath in their bodies. They develop an extraordinary devotion to, and have been known to track their masters almost incredible distances.

RULES AND REGULATIONS
OF THE
IRISH TERRIER CLUB.

FOUNDED 1879 -- REVISED 1893.

NAME AND OBJECTS OF THE CLUB.

RULE I.—That this Club shall be called the Irish Terrier Club. That its objects be — (*a*) To promote the breeding of pure Irish terriers; (*b*) To define precisely and publish a description of the true type, and to urge the adoption of such type on breeders, judges, dog-show committees, etc., as the only recognized and unvarying standard by which Irish terriers are to be judged, and which may in future be uniformly accepted as the sole standard of excellence in breeding and awarding prizes of merit to Irish terriers; (*c*) To do all in its power to protect and advance the interest of the breed, by offering prizes, supporting certain shows, and taking any other steps that may be deemed advisable.

ESTABLISHMENT AND CONSTITUTION.

RULE II.—That this Club consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents (one residing in Ireland, the other in England), a Committee, Honorable Secretary in Ireland, Honorable Secretary for England, Honorable Treasurer, and an unlimited number of members, whose names and addresses shall be kept by the Honorable Secretaries. That any respectable person, favorable to the objects of the Club, shall be eligible for admission as a member, and that each candidate shall be proposed by one member of the Club and seconded by another. The election of members to be made by the Committee by voting papers, and *one negative in five votes to exclude*. That, prior to any name being put up for election, *thirty shillings* (the amount of entrance fee and subscription) shall be deposited with the Honorable Secretary, to be returned in the event of non-election.

SUBSCRIPTION.

RULE III.—That the annual subscription for each member shall be *one pound*, due on 1st of January in each year, and that there be an entrance fee of *ten shillings* for all but “original members” of the Club. That no one be deemed a member, or entitled to the privileges of membership, until his annual subscription shall have been paid. That any member failing to pay his subscription by 1st February, shall be reminded of his omission by the Honorable Secretary; and should it remain unpaid on 1st March, he shall cease to be a member of the Club.

MANAGEMENT.

RULE IV. — That the affairs of the Club shall be conducted by a Committee consisting of fourteen members (half residing in Ireland), including the two Vice-Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurer, to be elected annually by voting papers. The name of any member or members put forward for election on the Committee must be sent, with their proposer's and seconder's names, to the Honorable Secretary, prior to the 30th November in each year. The existing Committee, together with the *new* candidates, to be then submitted to each member of the Club for election. In the event of their being no such candidate, the Committee to continue in office. The voting papers to be returned to the Honorable Secretary, with votes recorded, on or before a fixed date.

POWERS OF COMMITTEE.

RULE V.—That the property of the Club shall be vested in the Committee, which shall have the power to make necessary by-laws, arbitrate in disputed matters, or expel any member who, in their opinion, has been proved guilty of dishonorable conduct, or a breach of the Rules. That the Committee shall also have power to deal with any question not provided for by the Rules, and also to fill up, if thought necessary, any vacancy occurring in their numbers: but their selection must receive the approval of the General Meeting next ensuing.

MEETINGS.

RULE VI. — That two General Meetings of the Club shall be held each year, at such place as the Committee think desirable.

METHOD OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS.

RULE VII. — That, inasmuch as it is scarcely possible for the Committee to meet more than once or twice a year, it shall be competent for the Honorable Secretaries to transact all such business as might be done at a meeting of the Committee by letter; but the replies, in writing, of the majority of the members of the Committee must be obtained before such business shall be considered as having the sanction of the Committee, and binding accordingly.

JUDGES.

RULE VIII. — That, for the guidance of Dog-Show Societies, a list of gentlemen, in the opinion of the Club competent to officiate as Judges of Irish Terriers, be drawn up annually. The name or names must be sent in to the Honorable Secretary, with proposer's and seconder's names, prior to 30th November in each year. The existing list of Judges, with *new* candidates, to be then submitted to each member of the Club for election; those having over fifty per cent. of recorded votes to be considered elected. The voting papers to be returned to the Honorable Secretary, with votes recorded, on or before a fixed date.

EXPENSES, REPORT, ETC.

RULE IX. — That no expense be incurred by the Honorable Secretaries, Honorable Treasurer, or by any member of the Committee, beyond the funds in hand. That an Annual Report, together with the Rules of the Club, the names and addresses of the Members, Committee, Officers, etc., shall be printed and supplied to all members; and that the Annual Abstract of Accounts (duly audited by two members elected a General Meeting) shall be open to the inspection of members.

PRIZES.

RULE X. — That two grand Challenge Cups, one for either sex, entitled "The Irish Terrier Club Challenge Cups," be offered by the Club, for competition by *members only*, at two shows in Ireland, two in England, and one in Scotland, each year, held under Kennel Club Rules, and approved of by the Committee. The Cups to become the absolute property of any *member* winning them *twelve* times. That the Club's prizes shall only be offered at such Shows as appoint a Judge on the Club's list of Judges; but when a Show Committee is *unable to procure* the services of one of the Club's approved Judges, they will be satisfied with the appointment of the "Wire-hair Fox Terrier Judge." The Club medals or other prizes may be offered, at the discretion of the Committee. That the Committee be enabled to demand solvent security from the holder of the Challenge

Cup, that he will undertake to forward it to the Secretary of any Show where it is to be competed for, one week prior to the date of Show, on receiving notice from the Honorable Secretary of the Irish Terrier Club to do so.

METHOD OF VOTING.

RULE XI. — That at all General Meetings of the Irish Terrier Club, each member be entitled to vote on any question *by proxy* at the meeting.

ELIGIBILITY.

RULE XII. — That all dogs competing for Irish Terrier Club Prizes must be entered according to *the latest* Revised Rules of the Kennel Club.

ALTERATIONS.

RULE XIII. — That none of the foregoing Rules be altered, except at an Annual Meeting of the Club convened for the purpose.

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